

WARREN-SURREY WRITES TO 'THE SUN'

Answers Attack Upon His Title of Duke by F. Cunliffe-Owen.

HE ASKS FOR JUSTICE

Inhuman, He Says, to Connect Him With Scandal About Another.

The following communication signed "Comte Rene de Warren-Surrey, Duc de Warren" was received by THE SUN yesterday:

"To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Replying to the article in your issue of the 24th inst., I request that, as by the Duke of Warren, I am entitled to the following refutation:—
"First.—The title of Duke of Warren was bestowed upon me in 1909 by the sovereign pontiff Leo XIII, and was registered under the number 97 in recognition of the fact that this title already existed in my race, the Dukes of Normandy being relatives. This title is based on authority found in old parchments and titles given to my family by several royal houses of England and of France with which my blood has more than once been mingled, as is indicated by the following alliances: Warren-Vermandois, Warren-Blois, Warren-Lancaster, Warren-Plantagenet, Warren-Halliot. The French branch of the present Counts of Warren belongs to a family which goes as far back as 940 A. D. They descend in direct line and without interruption from the Counts of Warren-Surrey, which is one of the oldest English and French houses.

Tells of Junior Branch.
"In 1347 the senior and English branch of Warren-Surrey became extinct and the county of Surrey in England passed to the Norfolk family.

"The junior and hereditary branch of the Counts of Warren (originally the Irish branch, but today French) continues to this day. I belong to this French branch, the heads of which completed the sacred duty of the old and legitimate royal House of Stuart, as they had no desire to jeopardize their honor, and took refuge in France. My coat of arms is surmounted by the illustrious house of the royal princes of England, this being the crest of my family and certified by the Heralds of Arms of England, Ireland and France. Marie Louise, Archduchess of Austria, the illustrious and last judge of the coats of arms of the French nobility, with authentic documents as a basis, formally recognized my branch as descending in direct line from the illustrious house of the Counts of Warren-Surrey. The parchment which is in my possession, relating to the declaration, bears the signatures of all French authorities in this matter and was sanctioned by the Court of the Seine. It is registered at the office of Mr. Beaudot, notary, at Nancy, France, bearing No. 6, and is the property of the Count of Lorraine, who formally recognized our right to this old name.

"Second.—The title of Duke of Warren can be found in the 'Annuaire Pontifical de 1913.'

"Third.—The apostolic patent of duke was signed by the sovereign pontiff Leo XIII, and countersigned by the Cardinal Machi, secretary of the pontific.

Denies Meeting Cunliffe-Owen.
"Fourth.—Fortunately, I never saw this Mr. F. Cunliffe-Owen, consequently I could not have had the conversation with him to which he refers.

"Fifth.—As already stated, my title as Duke of Warren is registered under No. 97 at the patent office of the Vatican.

"Sixth.—Neither my family nor I have had or at present have any debts, not even one penny.

"Seventh.—I do not belong to any club for the simple reason that it sometimes leads to gambling; also because I have devoted myself only to science and art.

"Eighth.—As heretofore mentioned, I have never met this Mr. Owen, hence he could not have confided in me, or the gentleman in his library, as he asserts.

"Ninth.—The Countess Nathalie Huyn, formerly lady in waiting to the Archduchess of Spain, and Dame de Cour, now Countess of the Imperial and Royal Court of Prague; Count Charles Huyn, Field Marshal Lieutenant, and his Grace, Count Paul Huyn, Bishop of Braganza, and intimate counselor of his Majesty the Emperor Francis Joseph, are the daughter and sons of the late celebrated Count Huyn, Field Marshal and Count of Budapest. They are my cousins, and I am on the best of terms with them.

Father Once Cavalry Officer.
"Tenth.—My father was at one time cavalry officer attached to the staff of Gen. Huyn de Verneville, the celebrated commander in the battle of St. Privat and Gravelotte, and he is now living on his income.

"Eleventh.—On my mother's side I am related to the family of Joan of Arc and of Peter Fourrier.

"Twelfth.—The first Count of Warren-Surrey married his cousin, Goudredan of England, daughter of William the Conqueror. From the genealogical point of view all my family and moral rights are very well established and are incontestable.

"Thirteenth.—As for the affair concerning the morals of a member of my family, who was only 19 years of age, he never called himself a duke, and he never lived in the apartment Avenue of Friedland, and even if he had been guilty a thousand times it was inhuman and cowardly to throw a shadow of doubt upon him, and not left Paris for a single day, and the only two papers which tried to connect me with the affair, behind which there was an odious machination, were condemned to pay the maximum fine. Furthermore, a name which has played such a great part in the history for eight centuries cannot be blackened by such a case.

Here to Visit Friends, He Says.
"Fourteenth.—As for the assertion that I came to this country to look for heiresses, I wish to say that my purpose is to visit some American friends that my family entertained in Paris, and to get better acquainted with the country and its people.

"Fifteenth.—Although I am not opposed to international marriages I would not for anything in the world contract a forced marriage, as it would not result happily for either party. The love of two beings is a principle, and I am fond of originality which combines the natural and unforeseen.

"For the present the 'Philosophy of Experience,' by the genial American William James, is my constant companion wherever I am, and I try to look on the United States as this sublime thinker

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO
RICHARD M. MURD, President
Capital & Surplus, \$8,750,000
50 Liberty St., N. Y. 104 Montague St., Bklyn.

sort that she ever had any children, all the standard histories of France, Great Britain, and indeed of every civilized country, as well as all ecclesiastical records go to show that she lived and died a maid, as indicated by her name, the 'Maid of Orleans,' or in French 'La Pucelle d'Orleans.'

"That a man who claims to hold a title of nobility from the Roman Catholic Church should place such a stigma upon Joan of Arc is in itself amazing," said Mr. Cunliffe-Owen.

"As for the Duke's assertion that he has never in his life seen me I have in my possession a number of documents which were handed to me by my house in New York fourteen years ago by the Duke's mother when she called upon me with him and which she handed to me in her son's presence with the object of backing up his story.

Departed Hastily, He Says.
"None of the papers were conclusive, as they were in no instance originals, but merely alleged copies of the documents in question made by the Duke's mother herself in her own handwriting on note paper of the Buckingham Hotel on Fifth Street, where they were staying at the time.

"The Duke and his mother called on me at the instance of a distinguished prelate, now dead, whom they had appealed to for assistance. In furtherance of the Duke's matrimonial projects and also for protection against the ridicule and attacks with which they were overwhelmed by the New York newspapers, one of which printed a reply for a sum of money which I was to receive from the prefect of police in Paris concerning them.

"The prelate in question was anxious for very obvious reasons, that they should leave New York. Having completely satisfied myself of the foolish nature of their claims and having moreover impressed upon them the dangers entailed by false pretences I obtained from them a promise to leave New York at once and to return to France. They left the Buckingham Hotel within twenty-four hours afterward and went over, I understand, to Hoboken, where they remained until the vessel which was to take them to France departed. If I remember rightly, on a German steamer.

Uncertain About Mrs. Springer.
"I cannot," added Mr. Cunliffe-Owen, "quite place Mrs. Springer, who acts as the Duke's interpreter, and who champions his cause, unless she be the Mrs. Springer who has recently been being the Duven's Fifth Avenue for a sum of money which she claims as commission on some tapestry which she asserts was sold to them through her agency by the said Duke d'Anjou, the Duke of Orleans, and the Duke of Bourbon, who were at one time as a claimer to the throne of France until compelled by ridicule to relinquish his pretensions.

"This is the same Mrs. Springer from whom I have a number of letters with regard to the descent of the historic house of De la Tour d'Auvergne from the Duke of Orleans, King of Jerusalem. This house, from which I understand from her letters that she claims descent, became extinct in the early part of the nineteenth century, when its dukedom of Bouillon and other honors passed through the hands of the Emperor of Austria and by the King of France, to the chief of the house of Hohenzollern, by whose heir in Austria, Prince Alois de Rohan, they are borne today.

TAX EXEMPTION RULE NOT FOR CORPORATIONS

Treasury Department Approves Regulation by Internal Revenue Head.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Treasury Department approved to-day a regulation by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue which covers the provision of the income tax law that "incorporations are not permitted to deduct from gross or net income for the year 1913 any portion of the specific exemption authorized under the corporation tax law (section 35), act of August 15, 1909."

The regulation was as follows: "Section 2 of the act approved October 3, 1913, known as the Federal income tax law, provides that all corporations, joint stock companies and all insurance companies, except those specifically enumerated as exempt, shall be subject to the tax on the net income derived from all sources, such tax to be levied, assessed and paid annually upon the entire net income arising or accruing from all sources during the preceding calendar year.

"The provisions of this act apply to corporations which have or may have income arising or accruing from all sources during the preceding calendar year. For the purpose of covering the liability of corporations to special excise tax for the months of January and February, 1913, the provisions of the corporation tax law (section 35), act of August 15, 1909, are extended, and in subsection 8 of the income tax law it is provided that the net income for these two months shall be ascertained in accordance with the provisions of subsection 2 of section 2 of the act of October 3, 1913, that is in the same manner as the net income for the remaining ten months of the year is ascertained.

"The subsection G, just cited, defines items or charges against income which constitute allowable deductions from gross income are specifically set out. No provision, either expressed or implied, is made in this subsection or elsewhere in the act for the allowance of all or any portion of the specific exemption (\$5,000) allowed under the corporation tax law. As applied to the months of January and February, 1913, the income tax law, in effect, amends the corporation tax law by eliminating the specific exemption previously allowed, and provides that the tax for that period shall be measured by the net income ascertained according to the rule set out in subsection 2 of the latter act. See the second provision in subsection 8, act of October 3, 1913.

"The third provision of subsection 8 also provides that for the year 1913 it shall not be necessary to make more than one return and assessment for net income for the entire year but that one return covering the entire calendar year 1913 is required.

"That return will show the entire net income ascertained in accordance with the provisions of the income tax law, and no specific exemption whatever being authorized, such net income as returned for the entire year will be the amount upon which the tax is computed."

Norwich Votes to Be a City.
Norwich, N. Y., Jan. 27.—At a special referendum election Norwich voted to-day to become a city. The majority was 90 in a vote of 1,571. The population is about 8,000.

LOS ANGELES OFFICER TELLS OF HER EXPERIENCES TO CONSUMERS LEAGUE.

Los Angeles Officer Tells of Her Experiences to Consumers League.

Wearing the olive drab coat and skirt uniform in which she has served for three and a half years on the Los Angeles police force Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells told about some of her experiences at the annual meeting of the Consumers League in the Astor Theatre yesterday afternoon.

Incidentally she told them that suffrage solves the servant problem by dignifying women's work so that girls are willing to work in the kitchen.

Mrs. Wells is a small fair haired woman but there is no lack of resolution in her face. She was educated in a theological seminary and joined the force by way of the City Mission.

"I created my position and my uniform for myself," she explained, "but I feel that every city would be better for a certain number of policewomen.

"For one thing, no policeman on our force is allowed to search a woman's apartment without the presence of the woman officer. Looking after young people on the streets is another part of our duties.

"No woman is expected to do the rough work of arresting men, and in handling the women she can always call upon the officer on the beat if necessary, but it seldom is.

"The social evil will not entirely disappear with the coming of the minimum wage. However, insufficient pay is one factor, but lack of religious and moral training are others."

MAY ADVANCE RATES IF LINES STOP WASTE

Commerce Board Says Allowances to Industrial Taps Roads Must Cease.

MILLIONS LOST THIS WAY

United States Steel Is Hardest Hit by Commission's Decision.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Interstate Commerce Commission handed down to-day a decision which is of great importance in regard to the pending request of the railroads for a 5 per cent. increase in freight rates.

The commission refers directly to the advance rate case and for the first time announces that it will not shirk the responsibility of granting a general advance provided the railroads are able to show that this is necessary to insure a fair return to investors.

The commission takes occasion, however, to warn the railroads that they must conserve the sources of revenue which they now have. As a step in helping them to do this the commission holds that certain allowances, including remission of demurrage charges, division of rates and per diem claims made to the iron and steel industries amount to rebates and will have to be discontinued.

Through this decision the commission, it is estimated, adds \$15,000,000 a year to the revenues of the railroads affected. These include the railroads in the territory east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers.

Steel Corporation Is Hit.
The United States Steel Corporation is the hardest hit of the concerns that have been enjoying these favors from the railroads.

The case decided by the commission relates only to the iron and steel industries, but it will be extended to include all industries having plant railways. The allowances which are discontinued are made by the trunk lines to industries that own and operate such plant lines in connection with their industrial operations.

The allowances are made in the form of divisions of rates, per diem remissions, remissions of demurrage and furnace allowances. The decision is regarded here as only the first of a series that will materially increase the revenues of railroads by conserving their present sources.

Here is what the commission has to say of these allowances in regard to the pending advance rate case: "The very carriers that are augmenting their expense accounts and dissipating their revenues in this manner to the extent of many millions of dollars each year and for the benefit of a comparatively few shippers are now complaining that their present earnings are insufficient and, on that ground, have asked our permission to make a substantial increase in their general rate schedules.

"In that sense the proposed advance in rates has a certain definite relation to the proceeding. In this general connection it may safely be assumed that no substantial part of the well informed and reflecting public would deny to the owners of the railroads the right to a reasonable return on their investments; nevertheless before they may fairly ask the general public to share further in carrying their burdens it is manifest that the railroads themselves must first conserve their sources of revenue by making every service rendered by them contribute reasonably to their earnings.

"This the commission holds to be an adequate showing of the need of additional revenues will not shrink from the responsibility of sanctioning such measures, including even a general advance in rates, as may be required to bring reasonable property to railroads so far as this may be accomplished under rates and charges that are reasonably just alike to shippers and to the carriers.

Fair and Equal Treatment.
"Aside from the right of the owners of the property so devoted to the use of the public to receive a reasonable return on their investments, it is of profound importance to the public in its own interest to accord fair and equal treatment to the owners of railroads upon no other basis may we continue to look to private capital for the further development and extension of our railroad facilities.

"The general public interest is therefore advanced in a very direct way by the reasonable success of railroad investments under rate schedules that reasonably respect the rights of shippers. But if further burdens through an increased scale of rates may justly be imposed on the general public, all must agree that unlawful concessions, rebates and preferences in the interest of a small portion of the shipping public ought to be eliminated from the practices of carriers.

"It is therefore appropriate, as it is also our duty on general grounds, to examine carefully into the legality of the allowances, free services, per diem and demurrage concessions or the character of the service rendered, and by means of which the revenues of the carriers are so heavily taxed and their net

HOW DO YOU RAVE TO A PRETTY WOMAN?

You Haven't a Chance to Annihilate Anybody at Income Tax Bureau Here.

SMILES KNOCK OUT WRATH

Thousands of Tangles Solved Every Day by Smiling Girls and Patient Men.



Mrs. Alice S. Wells, California's first policewoman.

earnings so largely impaired, and we now take up the consideration of that question with a full appreciation of its far-reaching importance.

The statement by the commission is regarded as the most significant development that has yet occurred in the advance rate case. It is regarded here as a step toward the solution of the problem of an advance in freight rates. The commission adds:

"The exact amount of the loss to the carriers resulting from such allowances and free services does not appear from the record, but the evidence established the fact that the depletion of their revenues through these practices is very great.

"The amount paid in allowances and rebates is large, and the services rendered free by the line carriers to a relatively few favored industries would, if charged for on a reasonable basis, increase the revenues of the carriers by many millions annually. The practical immunity from demurrage charges enjoyed by these industries in consequence of these practices is also a very substantial item.

Cites Several Instances.
"During the year ended June 30, 1912, the Pennsylvania Railroad paid \$1,019,910.41 in divisions out of the rate to only ten such industrial railways connected with steel plants; the New York Central's western lines paid to twelve such industrial railways an aggregate of \$590,057.93; the Baltimore and Ohio paid to thirteen such industrial railways the sum of \$530,317.06.

"These are the industrial railways received from the several lines the additional amount of \$1,059,274 in per diem remissions. Just how much demurrage these arrangements enabled the industries to avoid is longer and more difficult to determine. There are also one or two undefined male persons in the background who only appear when absolute peace has been established.

Line Grows Longer.
Income tax returns must be in by March 1 and each day sees the line to which the young women hand out advice and comfort grow longer. Internal Revenue Collector Anderson said yesterday that the bureau played the catch as catch can question game with several thousand seekers for light every day.

"We are therefore no longer falter. If they don't know the answer to some unusually knotty problem they call upon Mr. Fath, who is in charge of the bureau, but no query is too foolish or too complex with some supplement possibilities to cause them to break that calm of perfect politeness.

Even the harassed man who began his question: "Say my wife has just left me and I got the \$4,000 exemption or do not?" started nothing more than a sympathetic smile.

Two floors above the bureau sits Collector of Internal Revenue Anderson, entirely surrounded by letters. He says that he has twelve clerks on the job and is detaching every office deputy possible to help out with the work, since the assistants promised by the Government have not arrived. They are now opening the most of them from lawyers who want to know how to advise their clients, he explains about that most polite income tax bureau.

The sort of questions asked? Well, they run all the way from when to pay the tax to whom to pay it, what things should be included in the returns and such simple and seemingly foolish questions to very involved questions which are sent on to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington.

Mr. Anderson pointed to the heaps of letters on his desk. "I get about 500 of those a day," he said, "and I have to have them all cleared up by the end of the month. The lawyers, the biggest lawyers in the country."

Mr. Anderson said that he wished to call attention to the fact that March 1, by which time returns must be in, falls on Sunday. It may be, he said, that the Commissioner will rule that returns mailed on Saturday in time to have reached the office on Sunday are acceptable, but as no such ruling has yet been made it will be the part of wisdom to see that returns are mailed not later than Friday, February 27.

Collector of the Port Malone has ordered the Custom House kept open until 6 o'clock on Saturday, and Mr. Anderson's force will work up to that time in place of taking the usual half holiday.

B. R. T. RAISES WAGES OF 500.

Coney Island and Brooklyn Employees Get Increases.

The wages of 500 employees of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railway Company, recently bought by the B. R. T., were raised yesterday an average of 10 per cent.

Motormen and conductors formerly received 23 cents an hour; the new rates range from 24 cents an hour for first year men to 28 cents for those who have served more than ten years. The increase for the oldest in point of service is about 22 per cent.

The B. R. T. announces that employees who otherwise would lose their places because of the reorganization have been transferred to other posts.

SUES FOR PRICE OF HIS SON.
Peteresen Says He Sold the Boy to His Aunt for \$15,000.

A father who sold his son for \$15,000 filed papers in a suit for that amount in the County Clerk's office in Brooklyn yesterday, claiming that he delivered the boy as specified but that no payment was made and that after a year his son was returned to him by the purchaser, Mrs. Eliza A. Vaughn.

The suit is brought by Peter Peteresen on behalf of his son, Thomas A., 18 years old. Peteresen says that Mrs. Vaughn, the boy's aunt, entered into an agreement with him in June, 1912, whereby he was to surrender "all rights and interest in the boy forever" in return for the \$15,000.

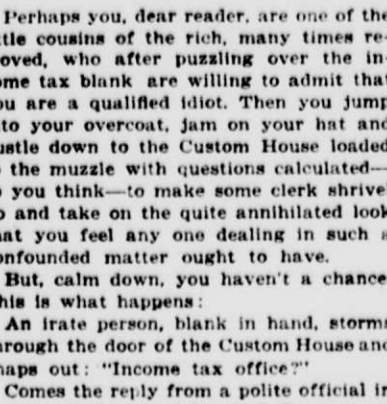
Mellen and Cheney Not Relected.
Boston, Jan. 27.—Charles S. Mellen and Benjamin P. Cheney were not re-elected directors at the annual meeting of the old Colony Trust Company's stockholders.

HOW DO YOU RAVE TO A PRETTY WOMAN?

You Haven't a Chance to Annihilate Anybody at Income Tax Bureau Here.

SMILES KNOCK OUT WRATH

Thousands of Tangles Solved Every Day by Smiling Girls and Patient Men.



Mrs. Alice S. Wells, California's first policewoman.

earnings so largely impaired, and we now take up the consideration of that question with a full appreciation of its far-reaching importance.

The statement by the commission is regarded as the most significant development that has yet occurred in the advance rate case. It is regarded here as a step toward the solution of the problem of an advance in freight rates. The commission adds:

"The exact amount of the loss to the carriers resulting from such allowances and free services does not appear from the record, but the evidence established the fact that the depletion of their revenues through these practices is very great.

"The amount paid in allowances and rebates is large, and the services rendered free by the line carriers to a relatively few favored industries would, if charged for on a reasonable basis, increase the revenues of the carriers by many millions annually. The practical immunity from demurrage charges enjoyed by these industries in consequence of these practices is also a very substantial item.

Cites Several Instances.
"During the year ended June 30, 1912, the Pennsylvania Railroad paid \$1,019,910.41 in divisions out of the rate to only ten such industrial railways connected with steel plants; the New York Central's western lines paid to twelve such industrial railways an aggregate of \$590,057.93; the Baltimore and Ohio paid to thirteen such industrial railways the sum of \$530,317.06.

"These are the industrial railways received from the several lines the additional amount of \$1,059,274 in per diem remissions. Just how much demurrage these arrangements enabled the industries to avoid is longer and more difficult to determine. There are also one or two undefined male persons in the background who only appear when absolute peace has been established.

Line Grows Longer.
Income tax returns must be in by March 1 and each day sees the line to which the young women hand out advice and comfort grow longer. Internal Revenue Collector Anderson said yesterday that the bureau played the catch as catch can question game with several thousand seekers for light every day.

"We are therefore no longer falter. If they don't know the answer to some unusually knotty problem they call upon Mr. Fath, who is in charge of the bureau, but no query is too foolish or too complex with some supplement possibilities to cause them to break that calm of perfect politeness.

Even the harassed man who began his question: "Say my wife has just left me and I got the \$4,000 exemption or do not?" started nothing more than a sympathetic smile.

Two floors above the bureau sits Collector of Internal Revenue Anderson, entirely surrounded by letters. He says that he has twelve clerks on the job and is detaching every office deputy possible to help out with the work, since the assistants promised by the Government have not arrived. They are now opening the most of them from lawyers who want to know how to advise their clients, he explains about that most polite income tax bureau.

The sort of questions asked? Well, they run all the way from when to pay the tax to whom to pay it, what things should be included in the returns and such simple and seemingly foolish questions to very involved questions which are sent on to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington.

Mr. Anderson pointed to the heaps of letters on his desk. "I get about 500 of those a day," he said, "and I have to have them all cleared up by the end of the month. The lawyers, the biggest lawyers in the country."

Mr. Anderson said that he wished to call attention to the fact that March 1, by which time returns must be in, falls on Sunday. It may be, he said, that the Commissioner will rule that returns mailed on Saturday in time to have reached the office on Sunday are acceptable, but as no such ruling has yet been made it will be the part of wisdom to see that returns are mailed not later than Friday, February 27.

Collector of the Port Malone has ordered the Custom House kept open until 6 o'clock on Saturday, and Mr. Anderson's force will work up to that time in place of taking the usual half holiday.

B. R. T. RAISES WAGES OF 500.

Coney Island and Brooklyn Employees Get Increases.

The wages of 500 employees of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railway Company, recently bought by the B. R. T., were raised yesterday an average of 10 per cent.

Motormen and conductors formerly received 23 cents an hour; the new rates range from 24 cents an hour for first year men to 28 cents for those who have served more than ten years. The increase for the oldest in point of service is about 22 per cent.

The B. R. T. announces that employees who otherwise would lose their places because of the reorganization have been transferred to other posts.

SUES FOR PRICE OF HIS SON.
Peteresen Says He Sold the Boy to His Aunt for \$15,000.

A father who sold his son for \$15,000 filed papers in a suit for that amount in the County Clerk's office in Brooklyn yesterday, claiming that he delivered the boy as specified but that no payment was made and that after a year his son was returned to him by the purchaser, Mrs. Eliza A. Vaughn.

The suit is brought by Peter Peteresen on behalf of his son, Thomas A., 18 years old. Peteresen says that Mrs. Vaughn, the boy's aunt, entered into an agreement with him in June, 1912, whereby he was to surrender "all rights and interest in the boy forever" in return for the \$15,000.

Mellen and Cheney Not Relected.
Boston, Jan. 27.—Charles S. Mellen and Benjamin P. Cheney were not re-elected directors at the annual meeting of the old Colony Trust Company's stockholders.

ECHO OF ROTHSCHILD FAILURE.

Bankers Trust Loses Suit Over Payment to Convicted Banker.

An echo of the David Rothschild case, which engaged public attention from 1901 to 1911, was heard yesterday in a decision handed down by the Court of Appeals.

Rothschild, who was a money lender and banker, died in Sing Sing prison in November, 1908. He was sentenced to serve nine years for grand larceny and had still a year and a half to serve.

The decision had to do with litigation between the Bankers Trust Company of New York and the Bankers Surety Company of Cleveland, in which the latter was seeking to hold the former responsible for \$5,125 which the trust company paid to Rothschild's order in checks. The decision orders the Bankers Trust Company to pay the amount named and the costs of the action, which are likely to be considerably more than the amount involved.

The case was first heard by Arthur C. Rounds, as referee, who reported in favor of the Bankers Surety Company of Cleveland in May, 1911. The trust company carried the case to the Appellate Division, and lost, and then to the Court of Appeals.

Pinell Confirmed as Ambassador to Czar

Senate Accepts Nomination of Peoria Editor—Drops Letter Scandal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Henry M. Pinell's troubles are over, and he can pack his trunk and start for the court of the Czar at St. Petersburg. The Senate confirmed his nomination as Ambassador to Russia this afternoon.

Mr. Pinell is publisher of the Peoria Journal and was one of the "original Wilson men" in the pre-convention fight in Illinois. His nomination has been held for several weeks, having been held up on account of disclosures in a letter alleged to have been written by Senator James Hamilton Lewis, which the Senator afterward declared to be a forgery. The alleged letter informed Mr. Pinell that he was to hold the office only one year, but that this would give him ample opportunities for social diversion in Europe.

In addition to these complications Congressmen of Peoria, a Democrat, held certain letters written by Mr. Pinell concerning the patronage in that Congressional district.

There was no roll call on the motion to confirm to-day. Senators, however, been opposing Mr. Pinell concluded that the matter had been thoroughly thrashed out before the Foreign Relations Committee and took the stand that if President Wilson was willing to accept the responsibility for Pinell they would not object.

Winifred T. Denison was also confirmed as Commissioner of the Philippines, Secretary of the Interior for the Philippines. There was a determined fight on the nomination of Mr. Denison, led by Senator Smead of Utah. Mr. Denison was formerly United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York and later Assistant Attorney-General in Washington. He was attacked because of a fight he is alleged to have waged against former General Appraiser of Customs Sharrett of New York, which led to the removal of that gentleman from office.

The Senate was in executive session nearly three hours and confirmed more than 400 nominations. Most of the confirmations were postmasters.

Oppenheim's New 1914 Novel

A PEOPLE'S MAN
By E. Phillips Oppenheim

Another of Mr. Oppenheim's clever and absorbing stories of international intrigue.—Boston Transcript.

The book shows Mr. Oppenheim's always striking skill in plot weaving and invention of incident. . . . it is one of the strongest and most interesting stories its author has written and will probably have a much wider appeal than any of his previous novels.—New York Times.

Fully Illustrated. Cloth \$1.30 net; by mail \$1.41

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers, BOSTON

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue cor. 25th Street
Elm Street cor